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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CLOOT DROVE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CCD 02)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CLOOT DROVE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CCD 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Allison Homes Eastern Ltd**

August 2003

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

National Grid Reference: TF ^{2423 1078}~~2470~~ 1100
Planning Reference: H0/0264/00 and H02/0658/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.125

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 68/03

Quality Control

Clout Drove, Crowland
CCD02

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Supervisors	Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Rachael Hall, Barry Martin, Vicky Mellor, Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker
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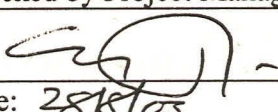
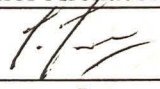
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 28/8/03	Date: 29-08-03

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS.....	3
6.	DISCUSSION.....	5
7.	CONCLUSION	6
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	6
9.	PERSONNEL.....	6
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	6
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	7

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context Summary
3. The Finds by *Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Detailed site plan
- Figure 4 Site plan showing section locations
- Figure 5 Location of archaeological features
- Figure 6 Sections 1 to 5
- Figure 7 Sections 6 to 9
- Figure 8 Sections 10 to 13
- Figure 9 Sections 14 to 15
- Figure 10 Sections 16 to 20
- Figure 11 Sections 21 to 25
- Figure 12 Sections 27 to 29
- Figure 13 Sections 30 to 36

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the site during development
- Plate 2 Section 1, Plot 6, showing ditch (005)
- Plate 3 Section 3, Plot 6, showing ditch (011)
- Plate 4 Plot 7 showing well (033)
- Plate 5 Section 18, Plot 12, showing ditch (056)
- Plate 6 Section 30, Plot 20, showing ditches (089) and (093)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land at Clout Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for 22 new houses.

The earliest archaeological remains date to the Neolithic period (4200-2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250-1600 BC), Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery, part of a sequence of such monuments along the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8th century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) controlled much of this part of south Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.

Above gravels formed during the last glaciation was a number of undated ditches and pits, the former perhaps representing land divisions and the pits for refuse disposal. A post-medieval ditch and brick built well were also recorded as were two recently backfilled ditches. Prehistoric flints were the earliest artefacts retrieved during the watching brief and were recovered along with 17th - 20th century pottery, brick/tile, slag, clinker and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Allison Homes Eastern Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during residential development at Clout Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications H0/0264/00 and H02/0658/01. The watching brief was carried out between the 19th March and 21st November 2002 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the Welland valley, near the southern boundary of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located northeast of the present town of Crowland to the east of Clout Drove (Fig. 2). It centres on National Grid Reference TF 2470 1100 and lies at a height of c. 2m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Clayhythe Series, typically calcareous humic gley soils (Robson 1990, 14). Beneath the soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravel (also known as Abbey Gravels) which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of higher ground extending east from the fen-edge. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clays (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation is during the Neolithic period and stone axes and collections of flint tools have been retrieved

from the vicinity (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge that Crowland sits on was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south, to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located approximately 500m to the northeast (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet to be identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (*ibid.*).

Later Bronze Age remains are unknown from the Crowland peninsula though an Iron Age site, possibly a saltern (salt producing site), has been identified to the north of the town (*ibid.*, 198).

There are few Romano-British finds from the Crowland peninsula, including tesserae, usually indicating a high status building such as a villa or temple, from east of the town. A coin, an intaglio of Apollo and pottery are known from the immediate vicinity of the site.

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruuulond* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the word *crûw*, possibly meaning 'bend', perhaps in relation to the River Welland (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here, with two followers, in c. 700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence in Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10th century. A documentary

reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although details of its holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algarkirk and Burtoft are listed (Foster and Longley 1976, 60). Land was also held in the surrounding counties of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Cambridgeshire (Page 1988, 106).

Following the dissolution in 1539, the abbey buildings gradually fell into decay, a process that was accelerated during the English Civil War (1642-46) when a Royalist garrison constructed a fort surrounding the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 240).

Prior to the watching brief a desk-based assessment of the site identified low to moderate potential for archaeological remains existing at the site although acknowledged it lay within the general vicinity of a known Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Albone 2000, 9)

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the development were opened by mechanical excavator to a maximum depth of 0.9m below the present ground level. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were

then partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were also examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3) Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

In Plot 6, the earliest deposit encountered was a layer of brownish red sandy gravel and light yellowish brown sand (002) that was over 0.6m thick. This was partly overlain by 0.38m of yellowish brown sand (016).

Natural deposits in Plot 7 began with reddish yellow sand and gravel (022), overlain by 0.3m of reddish brown clayey sand (021 and 024), then 0.3m of brown sand (020 and 023) before being partly sealed by brown sand and gravel (019).

The sequence, identified in Plot 8, began with brownish yellow sand and gravel (029), which was subsequently sealed by reddish brown clayey sand and gravel (028) and yellowish brown sand and gravel (027).

In Plot 9, only a layer of reddish brown sand and gravel (038), measuring over 0.6m thick was recorded.

A layer of reddish yellow gravel and sand was identified in Plots 10 (050) and 12 (054). Natural in Plot 11 comprised brownish yellow gravelly sand (045) overlain by yellow sand and silt (046) and in Plot 13 it was a reddish brown sandy gravel (060).

The earliest deposit in Plots 14 and 15 was a greyish brown sand (098). This was overlain by mixed reddish brown and grey sand and gravel (097). Cut into this was an feature, identified as a tree throw, measuring over 0.5m wide (095) and containing brownish grey sand and gravel (096). This was sealed beneath a layer of greyish brown sand (099).

The sequence in Plot 16 begins with a yellowish brown sand and gravel layer (066). This was overlain by 0.5m of reddish brown sand and gravel (065) which was sealed by yellowish brown sand with gravel (063).

In Plots 17 and 18, natural comprised reddish brown clayey sand and gravel (069 and 074), overlain in Plot 17 by yellowish brown sand (068). In Plot 19, the earliest deposit was a yellowish brown sand and gravel (078) which was partially overlain by yellowish grey sand and gravel (077).

In Plots 20 to 22, the natural sequence began with brownish yellow sand (086). This was overlain by yellowish brown gravel and sand (085) and sealed by 0.3m of brownish yellow gravel and sand (084).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural (002) in Plot 6 was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (005). This was over 9m long, 2.1m wide and 0.66m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 1 and 3). This contained two fills, a lower of yellowish brown clayey silt (004) and an upper of reddish brown clayey silt (003), which yielded a small fragment of tile or fired clay.

Cut into this ditch was a pit (009). This was 2.7m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 6, Section 3) and contained three fills. A primary fill of greyish brown silt and charcoal (008) was sealed beneath a brownish red silt with charcoal (007) and reddish brown clayey silt (006).

Parallel to ditch (005), and 2m to the east of it, was a second ditch (011). This was over 9m long, 1.45m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 6, Section 2). A single fill of reddish brown clayey silt (010) was identified.

Overlying the natural (002) within the garage footings of Plot 6 were two layers. The lower comprised light grey silt (015) and the upper of yellowish brown clayey silt (014) which contained a prehistoric flint.

Cut into the natural (023) in Plot 7 was a possible pit (026). This was 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 7, Section 9) with a single fill of mottled light grey and reddish brown silty sand (025).

In Plot 8, a linear ditch (031) was recorded as cutting natural deposits. This was aligned north-south and was over 7.5m long and 3m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 8, Section 12) and may be a southern extension to one of the ditches identified in Plot 6 (Fig. 5). This had a primary fill of brown silty sand with

gravel (036) and upper fills of brownish yellow sand and gravel (035) and brown silty sand and gravel (030).

A north-south aligned ditch (040) was recorded in Plot 9. This was over 7m long and was 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 8, Section 13). A single fill of brown clayey silt (039) was identified.

Cut into the natural in Plot 11 was a northeast-southwest aligned feature (044). This was 7m long by 1m wide and 0.76m deep (Fig. 9, Sections 14 and 15). Identified as a pit, it contained fills of brown silt (043), black ash and charcoal (042) and mixed grey and black sandy silt with ash and charcoal (047). Animal bone was recovered from (043).

Two ditches were identified in Plot 12. The first (053) was east-west aligned and measured over 6.4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 10, Section 17). This contained a single fill of blackish brown silt (052). The second ditch (056) was north-south aligned and measured over 11m in length by 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 10, Sections 18 and 19). This was also filled with blackish brown silt (055).

Cutting natural in Plot 13 was a probable pit (059). This measured 1.28m wide and 0.37m deep (Fig. 10, Section 20) and contained a single fill of yellowish grey sandy silt (058). This pit had been sealed beneath a subsoil comprising yellowish grey sandy silt (057).

Plot 19 contained two features, both cutting natural (078). The first was a north-south aligned ditch (079) which was over 15m long by 2.5m wide (Fig. 11, Section 25; Fig. 12, Section 26). This was filled with blackish brown sandy silt (079). The second feature was a pit (081) that was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. A single fill of brown sandy silt (082) was recorded.

Cutting natural (084) in Plots 20 and 21 was a north-south aligned ditch (089). This

measured over 7m long by 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 12, Section 29; Fig. 13, Section 30). Two fills were recorded, a lower of reddish brown silt (088) and an upper of yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel (087).

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Located in Plot 8 and recorded as truncating the ditch (031) was a circular cut (034) which was 1.2m in diameter and 2.1m deep. Within the cut, a brick-built well (033) had been constructed to line the cut (Plate 4). The well had subsequently been backfilled with grey silty sand (032) after it fell into disuse.

Cut into the natural (084) in Plots 20 and 21 was a north-south aligned curvilinear feature (093). This was 9m long by more than 0.6m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig. 12, Section 29; Fig. 13, Section 30). It contained three fills, the lowest of reddish brown silt (092), beneath a yellowish brown sandy silt containing charcoal (091) and sealed by a reddish brown peaty silt (090). Pottery of 18th and 19th century date was retrieved from (091) as well as brick/tile and slag.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

In Plot 18 was a north-south aligned ditch (073 and 075). This was 1m wide and 1.2m deep and contained fills of brown silty sand with gravel (072) and greyish brown sandy silt with gravel and modern debris (071).

Cutting into natural (084) in Plot 20 was a north-south aligned ditch (089). This was over 7m long, 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 12, Section 29, Fig. 13, Section 30). Two fills were recorded, a lower of reddish brown silt (088) and an upper of yellowish brown sandy silt with gravel (087). Pottery of 19th and 20th century date was retrieved from the upper of the two fills, together with a prehistoric flint.

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil. This varied from reddish brown clayey silt (001), through brownish grey clayey sand (018), to brown clayey silt (037), dark brown silt (041), greyish brown silt (048), blackish brown silt (051 and 061), brownish grey clayey silt (062, 067 and 070), blackish brown sandy silt (076), reddish brown silt (083) and greyish brown silty sand (094). Redeposited pottery of 17th – 19th century date was recovered from (041) and (083).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands, clayey sands, silt and gravel of the underlying drift geology. These deposits are the underlying Abbey Gravels of marine origin and were formed during the Late Devensian glaciation (c. 70,000 to 8,300 BC).

Eight pits and five ditches remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. Five of the ditches are north-south aligned and all are likely to represent former land divisions, although none are shown on available early maps. The pits were possibly for refuse disposal, although there is a dearth of refuse material associated with these features. Together, the ditches and pits are likely to be agricultural in origin.

Post-medieval features (Phase 3) consist of a brick-built well and a further ditch. The well is unusual in being located in a rural area and would normally be associated with a dwelling. However, it may have served an agricultural purpose, perhaps to water livestock.

Recent features (Phase 4) consist of another two ditches which had recently been infilled. These are probably the same as recorded on recent Ordnance Survey plans of the area.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise prehistoric flints, including a Neolithic serrated blade and a Bronze Age

scraper, 17th to 20th century pottery as well as brick or tile, slag and clinker. Four fragments of animal bone were also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Clout Drove, Crowland because the site fell within an area of prehistoric and Romano-British activity.

However, no features were located during the watching brief that could be securely dated to these periods, although a small amount of prehistoric flint was recovered and undated ditches and pits were identified during the investigation. A post-medieval ditch and brick well were also located as was a modern ditch.

The earliest artefacts retrieved during the investigation were three prehistoric flint tools, the earliest dating to the Neolithic. Pottery of 17th – 20th century date was also recovered as was brick or tile, slag, clinker and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Croker and Mr G. Park of Allison Homes Eastern Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Background information was kindly provided by Dave Start, who allowed access to the relevant parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Rachael Hall, Barry Martin, Vicky Mellor, Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker

Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Steve Thomson
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

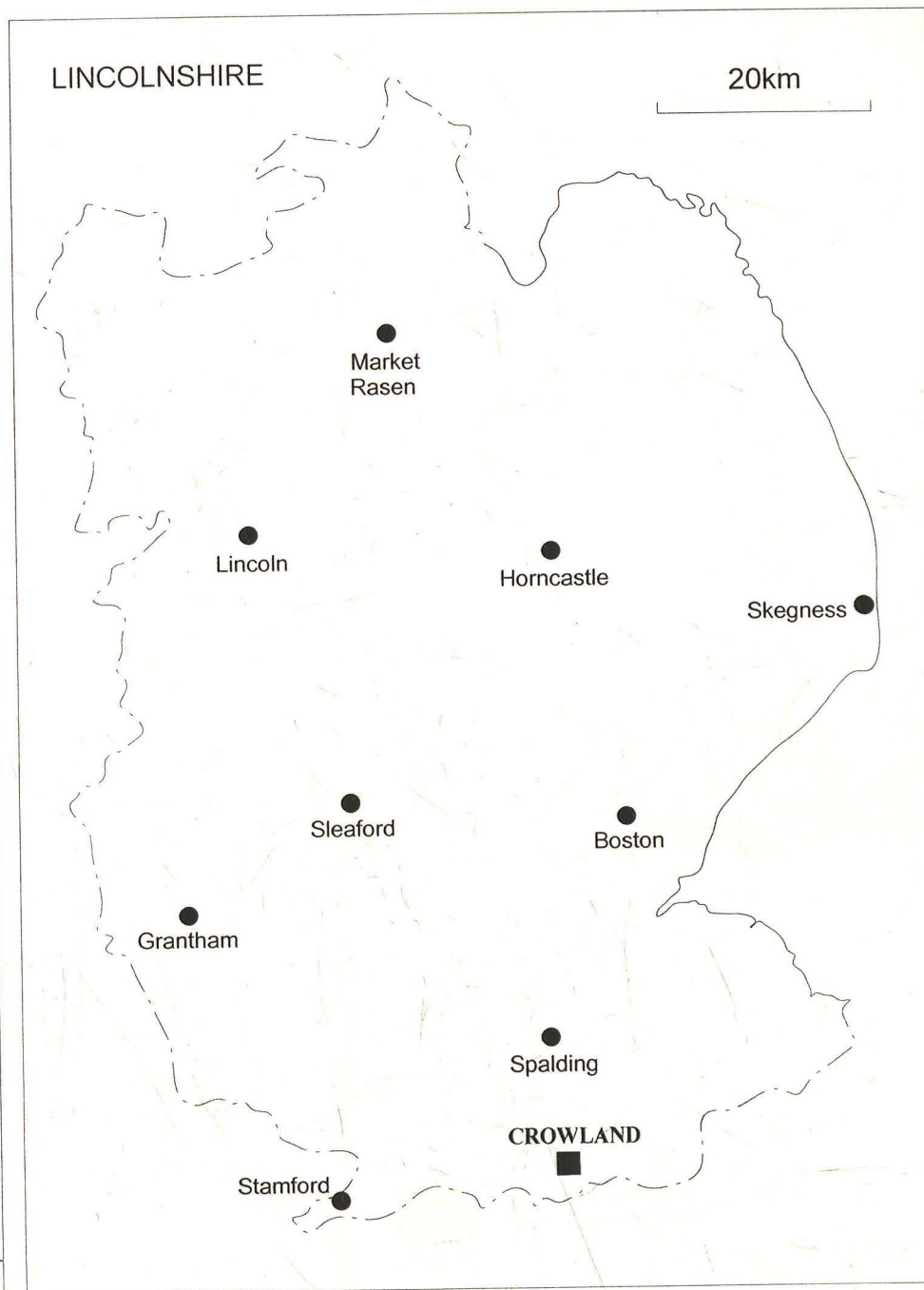
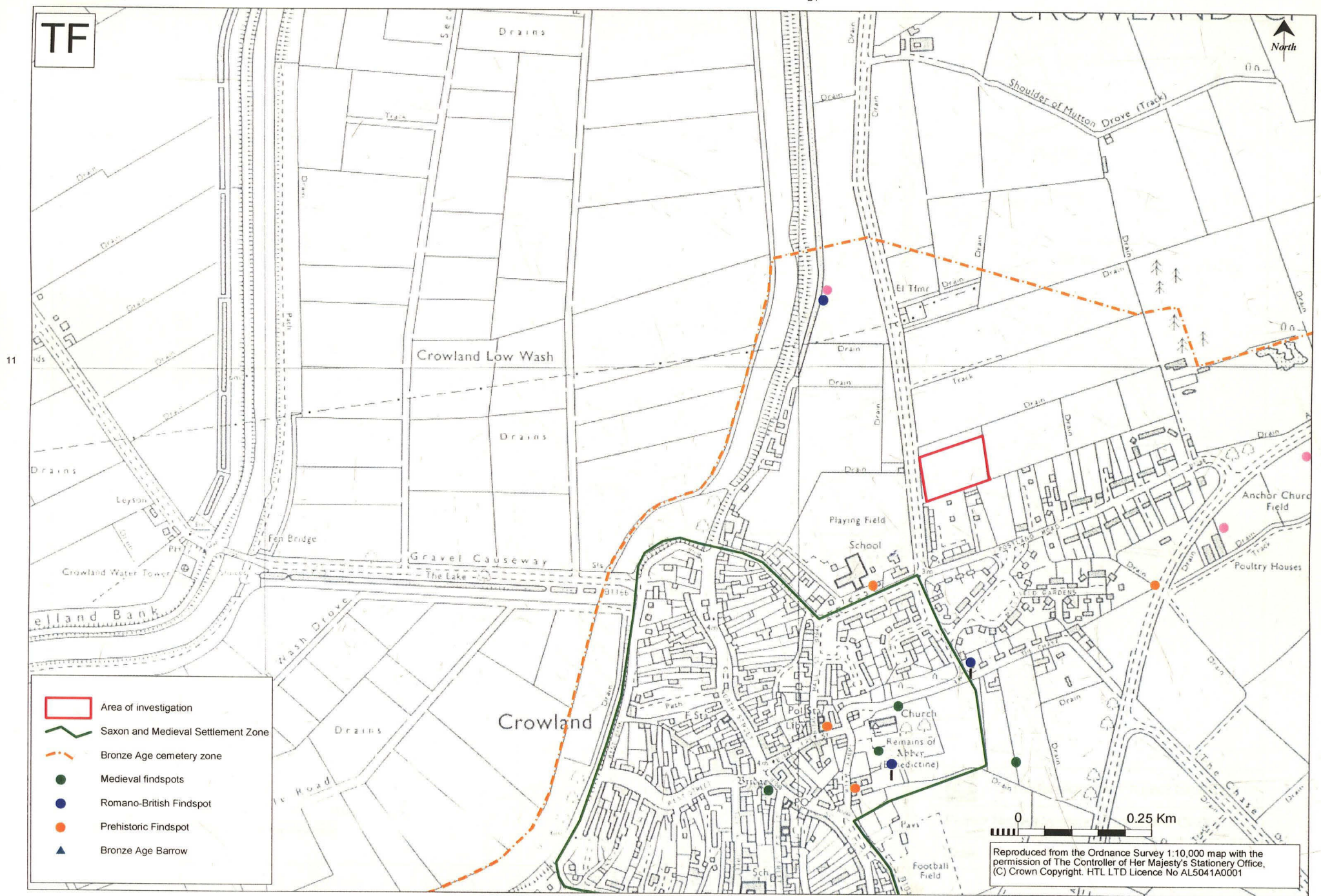


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 - Detailed site plan

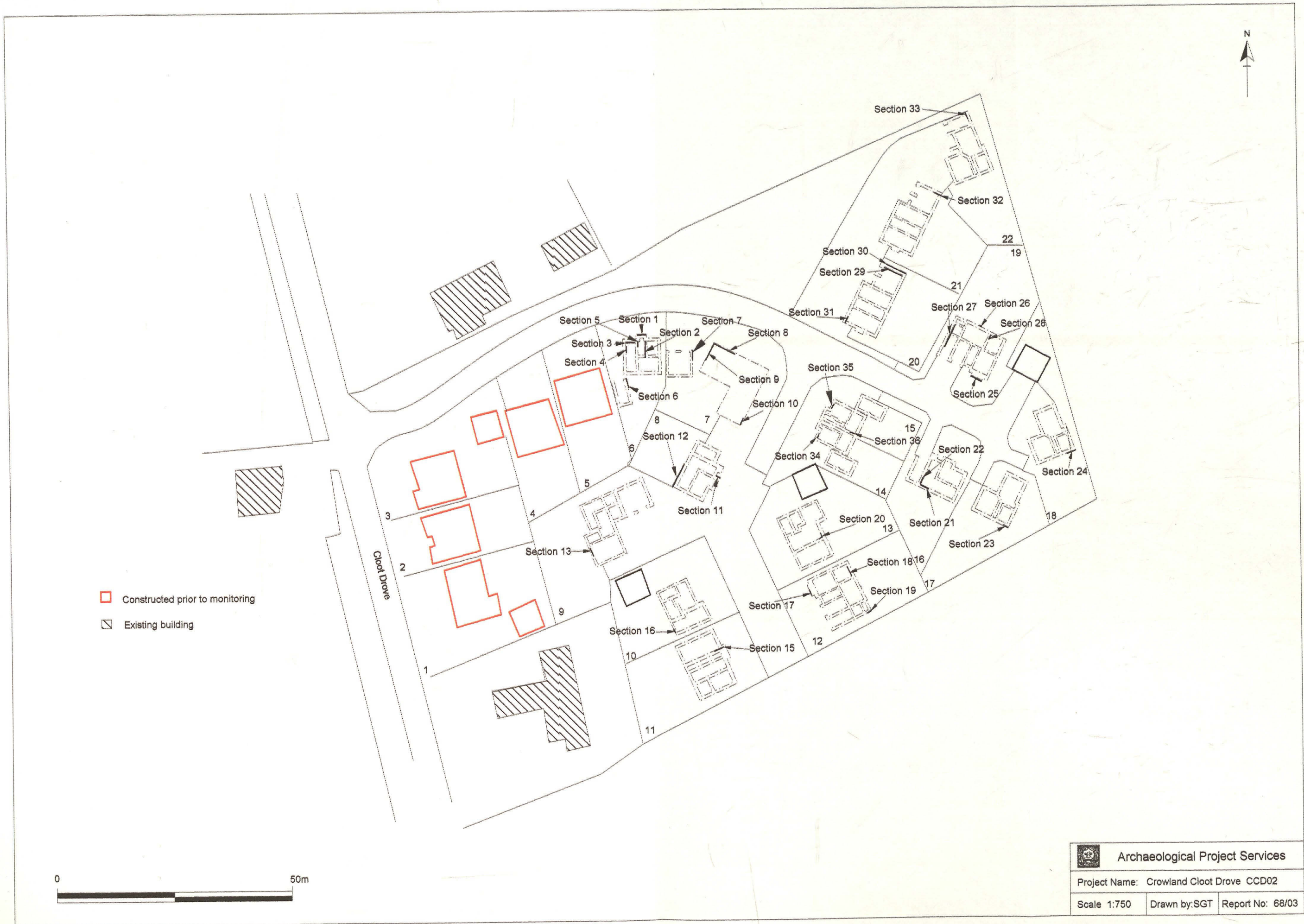
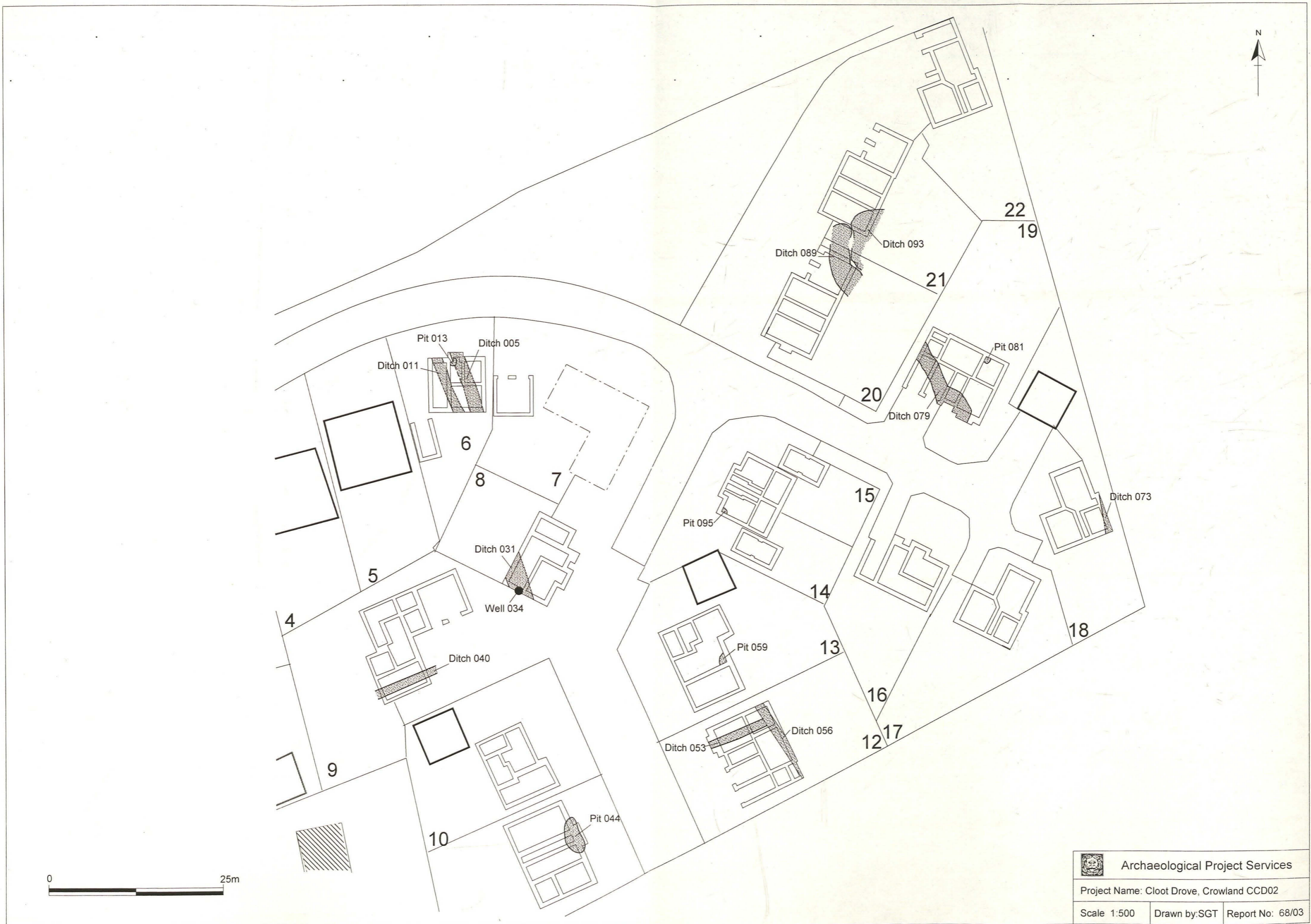


Figure 4 - Site plan showing section locations




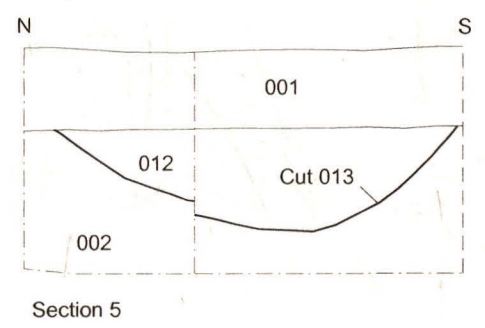
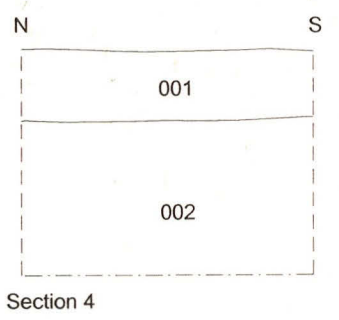
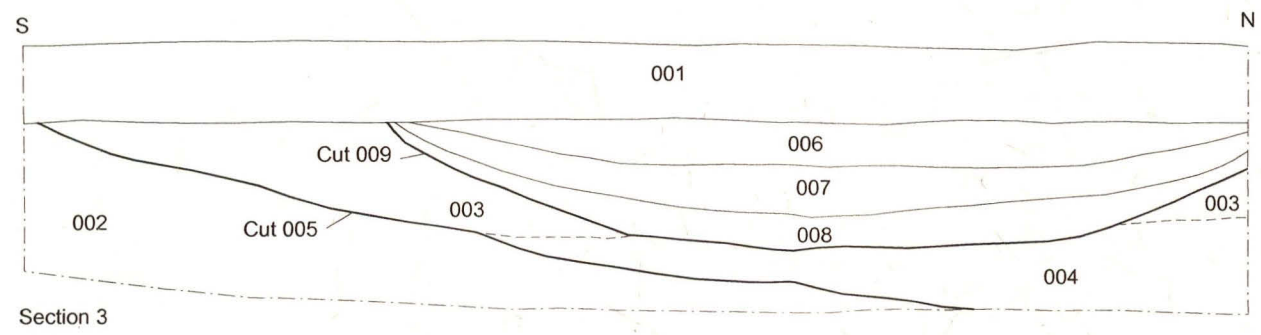
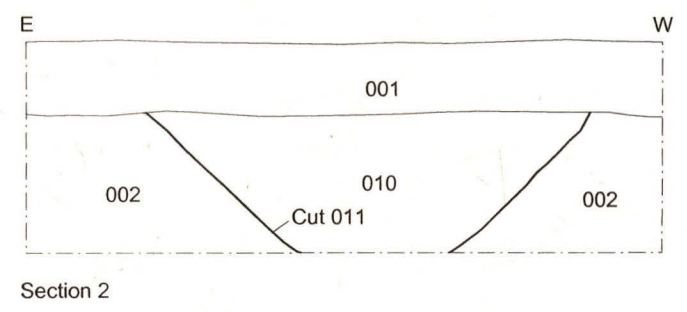
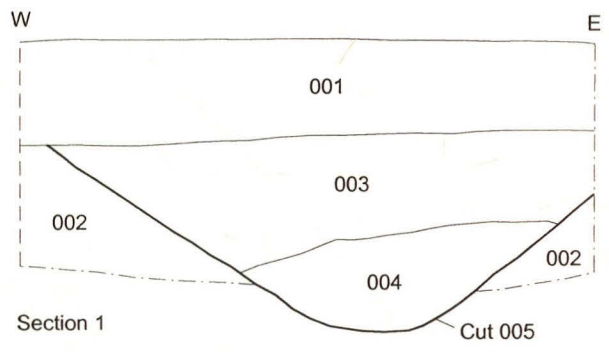
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Figure 5 - Location of archaeological features




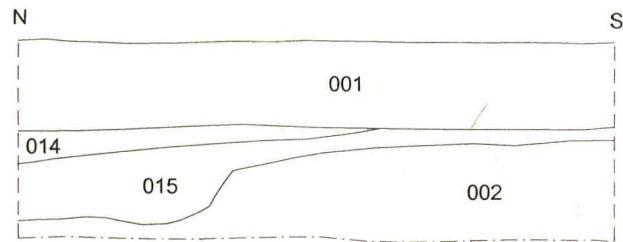
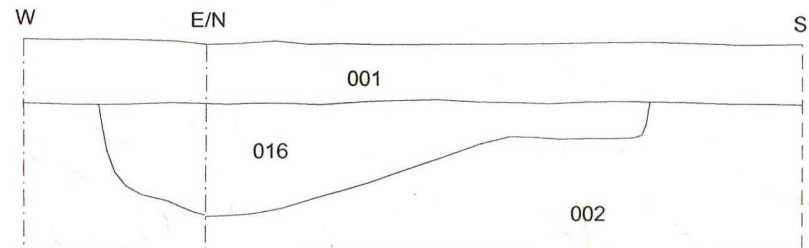
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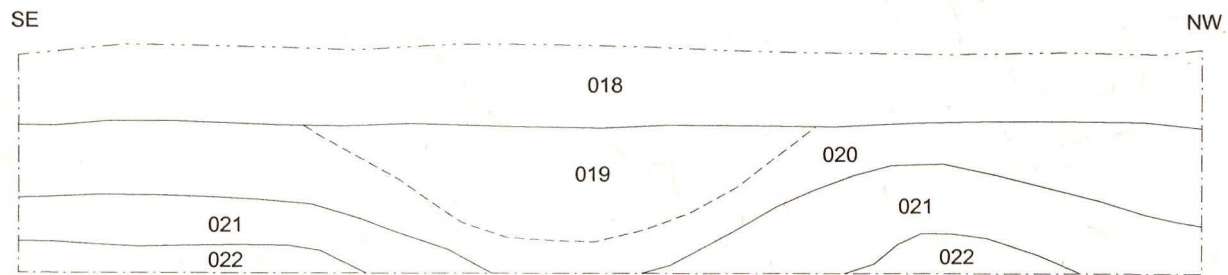
Figure 6 - Sections 1 to 5



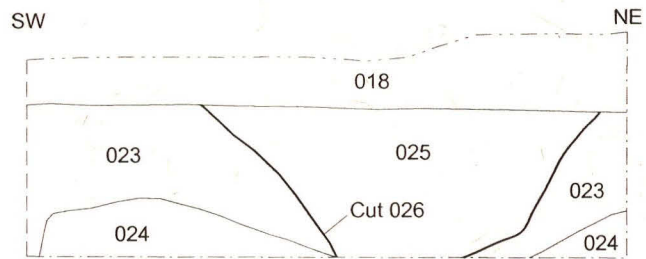
Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Section 9



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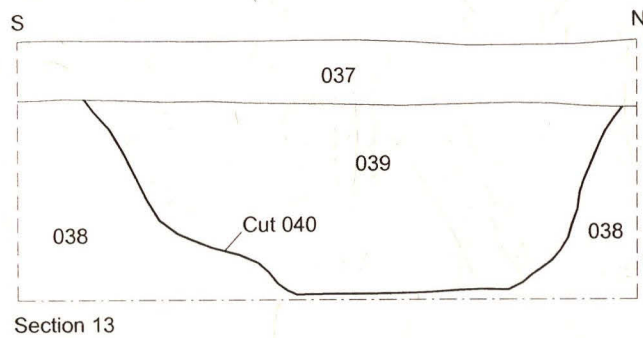
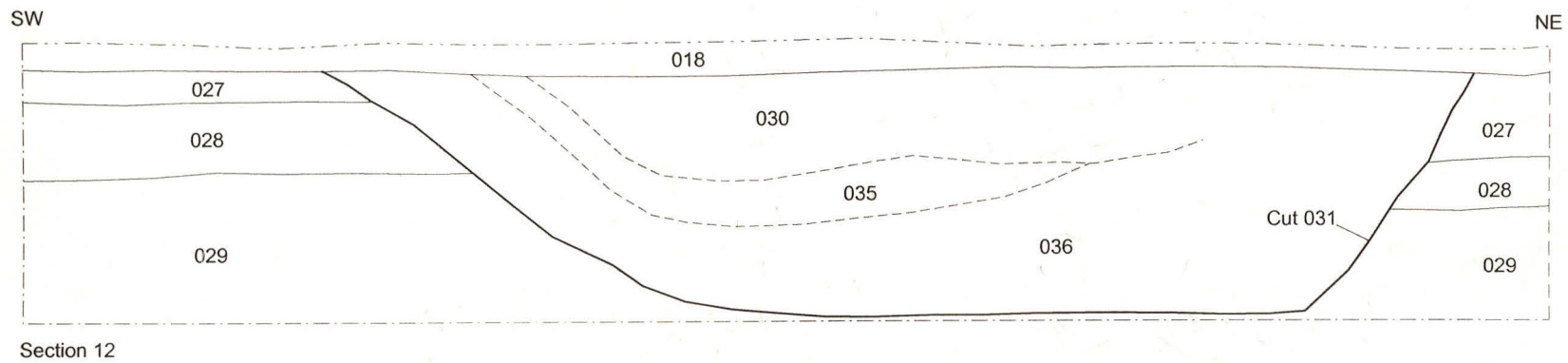
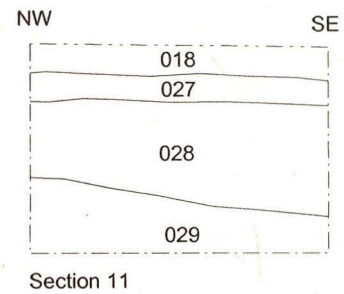
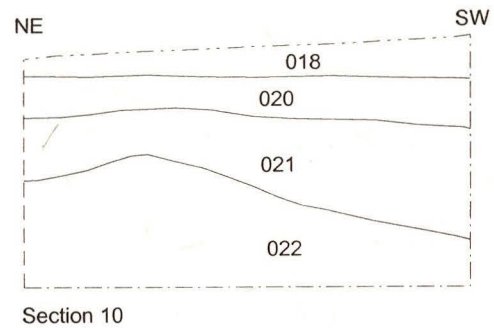
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Figure 7 - Sections 6 to 9



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Figure 8 - Sections 10 to 13

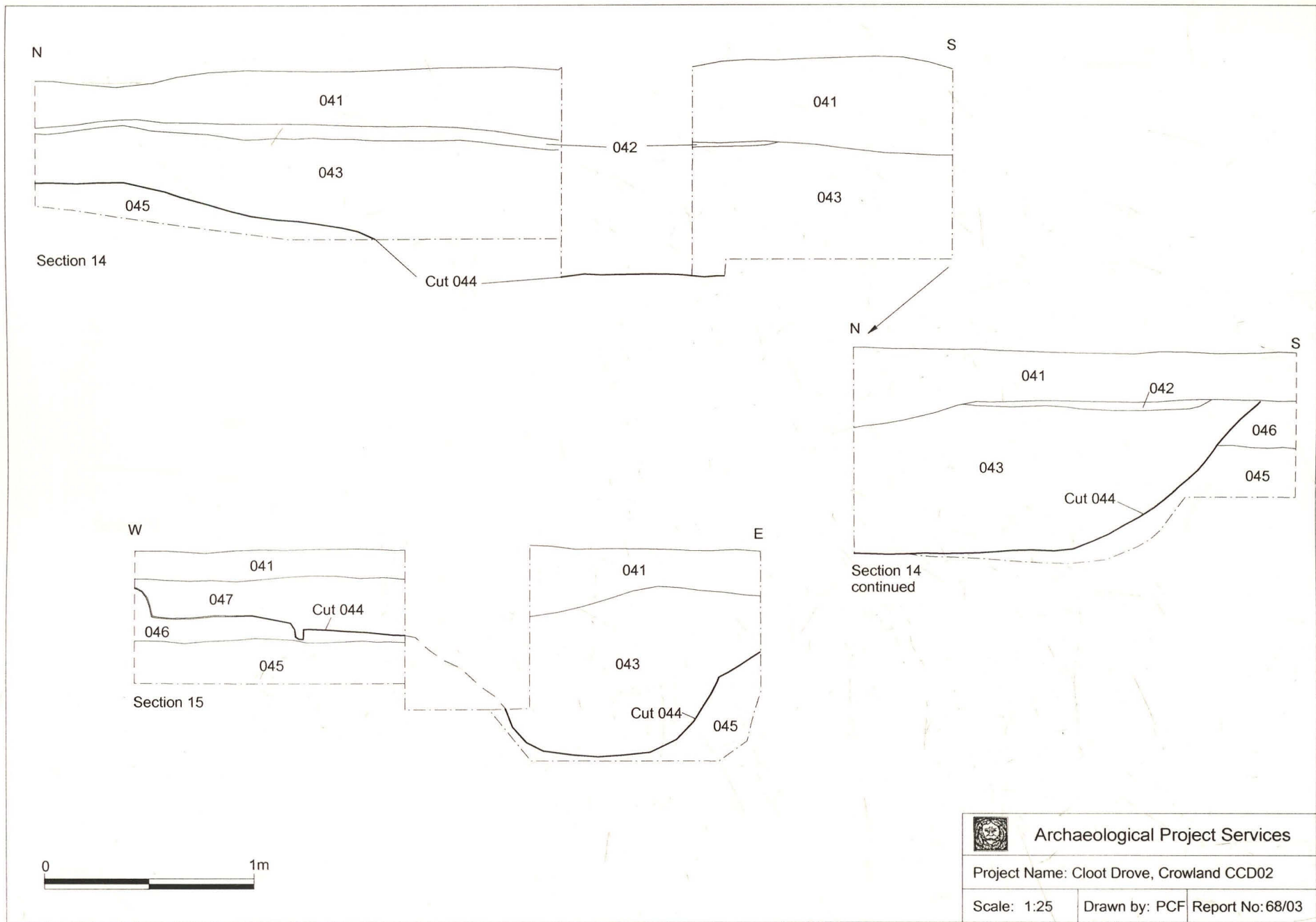
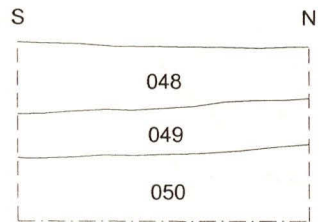
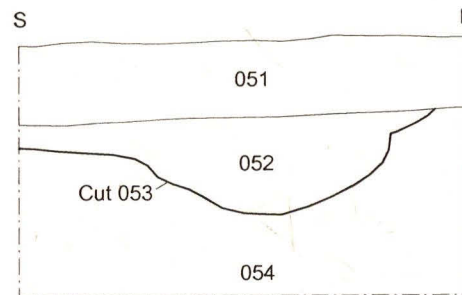


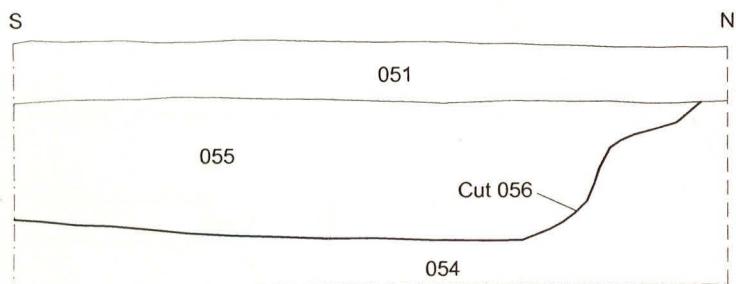
Figure 9 - Sections 14 to 15



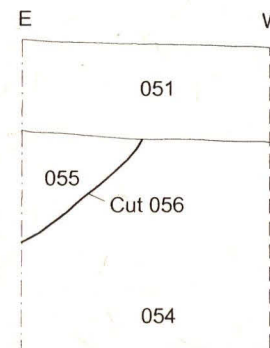
Section 16



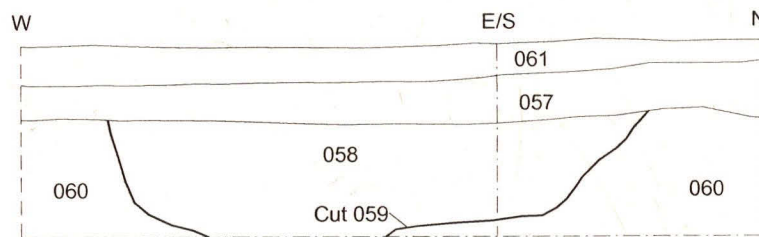
Section 17



Section 18



Section 19



Section 20



Archaeological Project Services

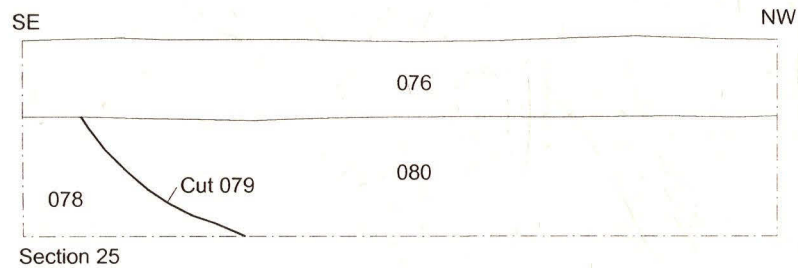
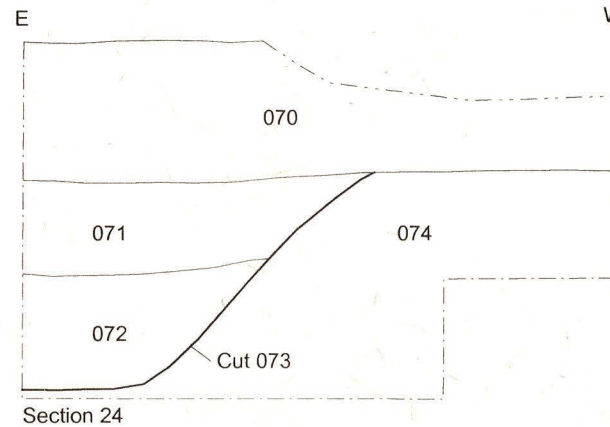
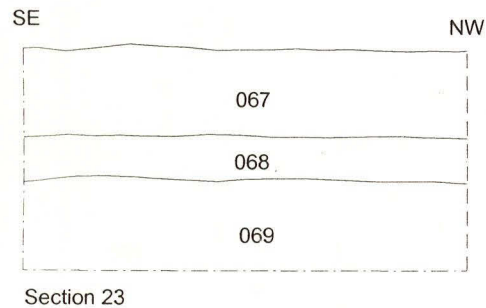
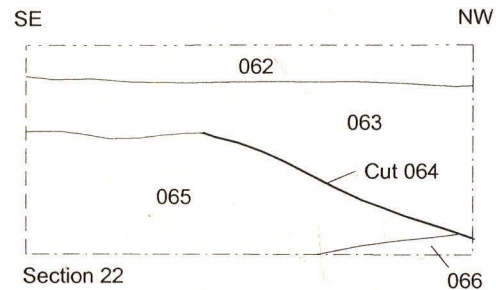
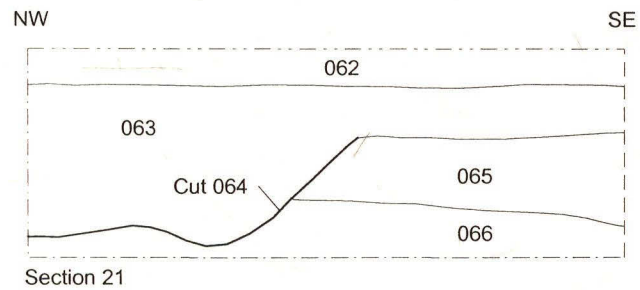
Project Name: Clout Drove, Crowland CCD02

Scale: 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 68/03

Figure 10 - Sections 16 to 20




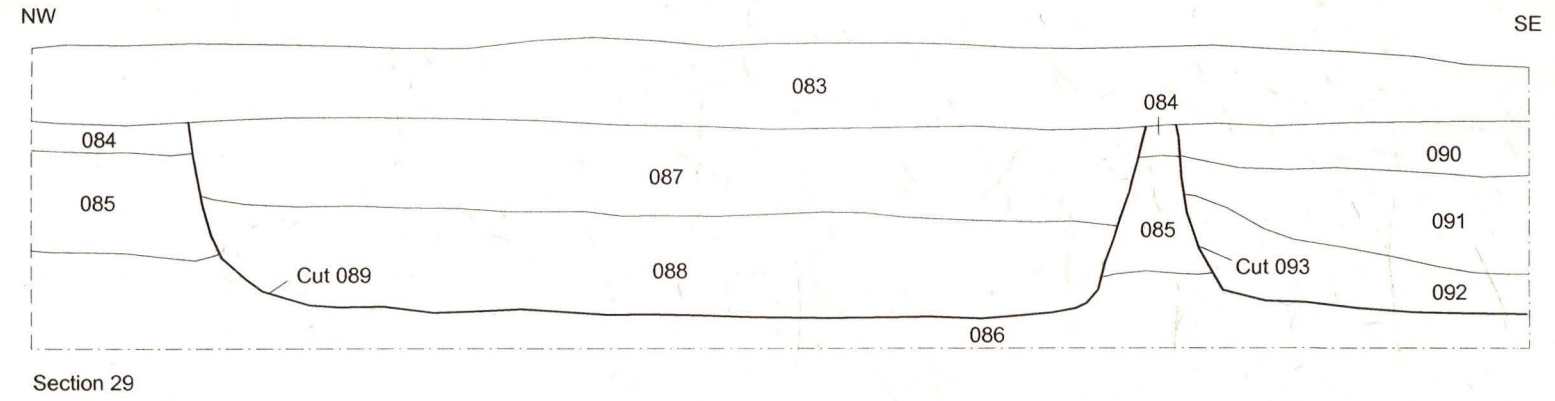
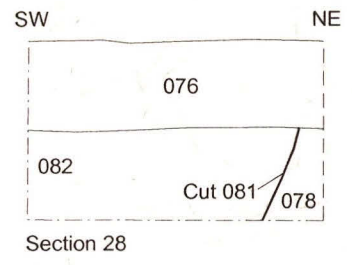
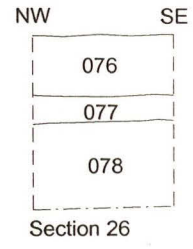
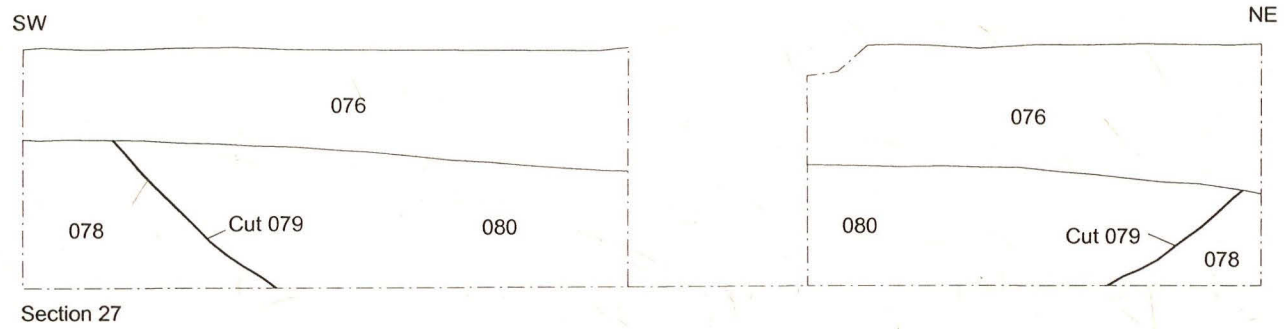
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Project Name: Clout Drove, Crowland CCD02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 68/03

Figure 11 - Sections 21 to 25




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Clot Drove, Crowland CCD02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 68/03

Figure 12 - Sections 27 to 29

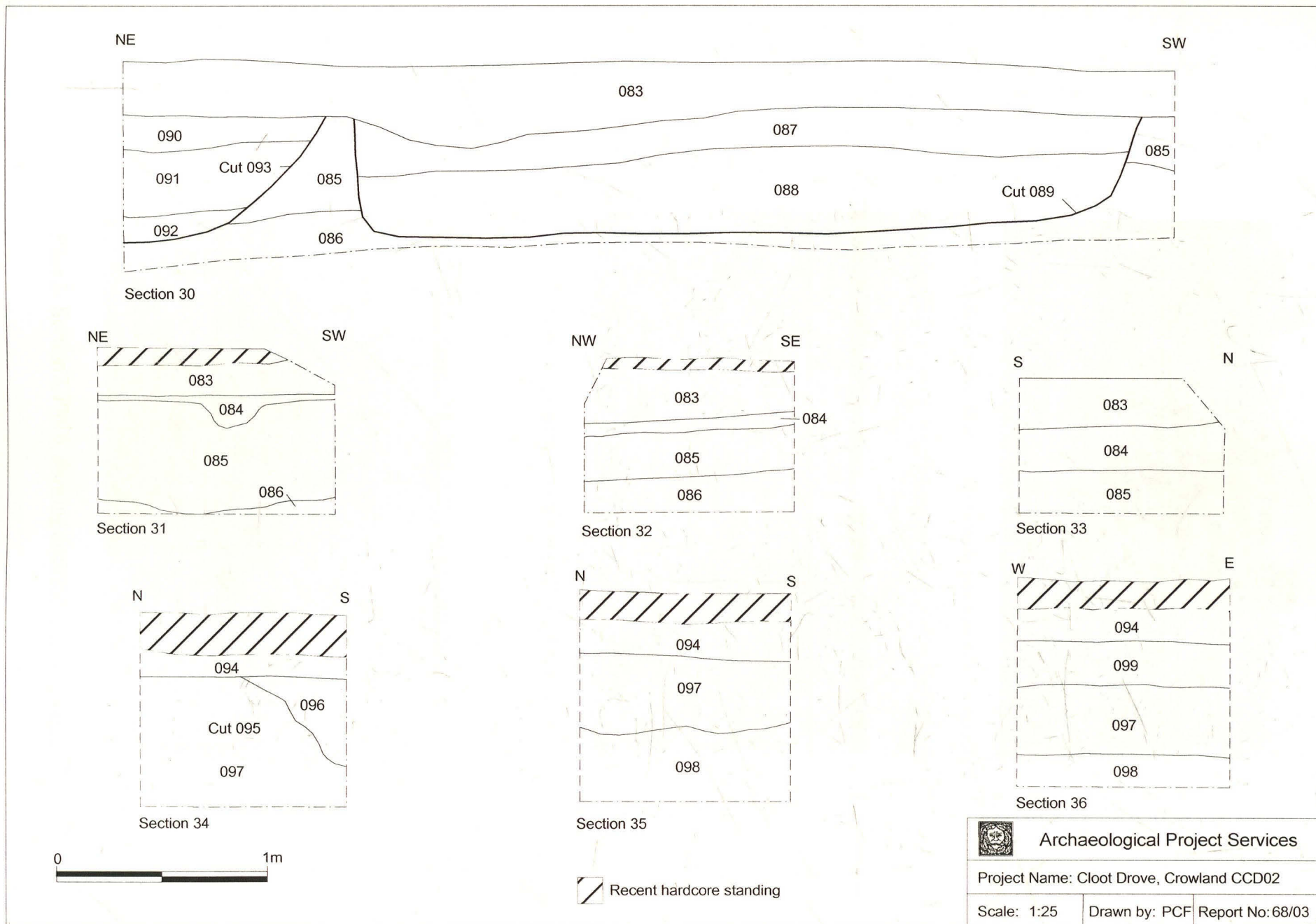


Figure 13 - Sections 30 to 36



Plate 1 - General view of the site during development, looking south



Plate 2 - Section 1, Plot 6, showing ditch (005), looking north

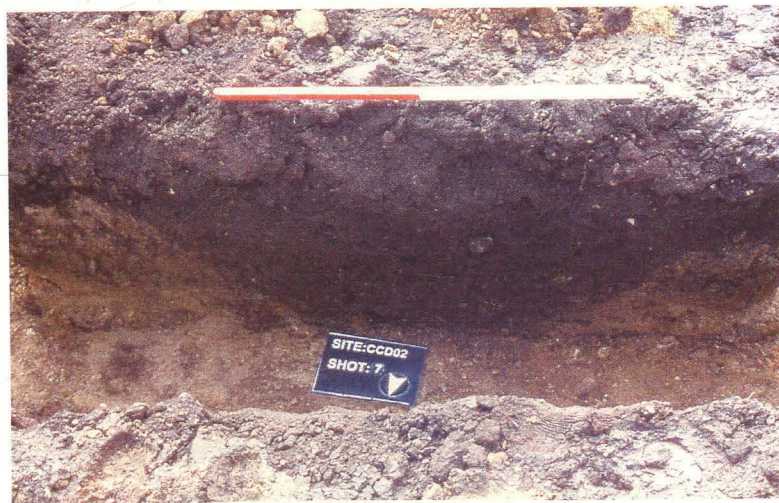


Plate 2 - Section 3, Plot 6, showing ditch (011), looking south



Plate 4 - Plot 7 showing well (033), looking west



Plate 5 - Section 18, Plot 12, showing ditch (056), looking west



Plate 6 - Section 30, Plot 20, showing ditches (089) and (093),
looking north

Appendix 1

LAND OFF CLOOT DROVE, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *As a condition of planning, South Holland District Council require an archaeological watching brief during construction of 22 dwellings on land off Clout Drove, Crowland*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive and contains significant remains of prehistoric date, including two burial mounds located approximately 500m and 700m east of the proposed development. Approximately 600m east of Clout Drove, Anchor Church Field is thought to be the site of the cell of St. Guthlac who founded a hermitage on Crowland in the seventh century. The remains of Crowland Abbey, represented by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church, are located approximately 600m to the south.*
- 1.3 *The site lies approximately 500m northeast of the Crowland Conservation Area, which has been subject to an archaeological assessment.*
- 1.4 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of 22 dwellings on land off Clout Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, close to the border with Cambridgeshire. The proposed development is located on the east side of Clout Drove, 700m northwest of the center of the town as defined by the junction of North, South, West and East Streets at National Grid Reference TF 242107 (Fig 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning applications (HO/0264/00) and (H02/0658/01) were submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of 22 residential dwellings on an approximately 1.3ha site off Clout Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The proposed development lies within open and level terrain lying at around two metres above

OD. Local soils are calcareous humic gleys of the Clayhythe series developed on the lower slopes of the gravel ridge on which Crowland sits (Robson 1990, 14). Crowland itself is located on a thin gravel peninsular which extends into the surrounding low lying fen, protruding through the later silts and clays which fill the Fenland basin.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of significant archaeological remains of prehistoric period date have been identified in the area, including two flint axes dating to the Neolithic period recovered at locations between 260m and 500m southwest of the proposed development. Worked flints of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date have been found at the same locations and a barrow cemetery of the latter period is known to extend along the whole of the Crowland gravel peninsula. Two known burial mounds are located approximately 500m and 700m east of the proposed development.
- 6.2 Settlement remains contemporary with the burial mounds have not yet been identified although pottery fragments of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (Hayes and Lane, 197)
- 6.3 The site lies on the northern edge of the gravel peninsula where it is possible that later silts and peats have preserved underlying archaeological deposits, most likely of prehistoric date.
- 6.4 Romano-British pottery and other artifacts are known from within in and around the town, the closest find spot situated approximately 500m southwest of Clout Drove.
- 6.5 Located approximately 600m east of Clout Drove, Anchor Church Field is thought to be the site of the cell of St. Guthlac who founded a hermitage on Crowland in the seventh century.
- 6.6 The remains of Crowland Abbey, represented by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church, are located approximately 600m to the south.
- 6.7 No artefactual remains were recovered when the development site was searched during the fieldwalking phase of the Fenland Survey (Hayes and Lane 1992, 192 – 194). However, during an archaeological evaluation of land at St. Guthlac's School approximately 250m to the southwest, ditches of possible prehistoric date were identified (Hall, 2001).
- 6.8 An archaeological assessment has been compiled for the Crowland Conservation Area which lies around 500m southwest of the proposed development (Cope-Faulkner, 1998) A desktop assessment of the archaeological implications of development of the surrounding land has also been written (Albone, 2000)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
 - 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, South Holland District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in

writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hayes, P. P., and Lane, T. W., 1992, *The Fenland Project, Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The Southwest Fens, East Anglian Archaeology 55*

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Specification: Version 1, 26/02/02

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Plot	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	6	1,2,3,4,5	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt, up to 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	6	1,2,3,4,5	Firm, bands of light brownish red sandy gravel & light yellowish brown sand, 0.6m thick	Natural geological deposit
003	6	1,2	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and moderate pebbles	Fill of 005
004	6	1,2	Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt, containing occasional shell fragments and pebbles	Fill of 005
005	6	1,2	Linear cut, 2.1m wide x 0.66m deep x >9m long, NW-SE orientation	Ditch
006	6	2	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 009
007	6	2	Soft, light brownish red silt containing frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of 009
008	6	2	Soft, dark greyish brown silt containing frequent charcoal	Fill of 009
009	6	2	Partially exposed cut, 2.7m N-S x 0.45m deep, gradually sloping sides concave base	Pit
010	6	3	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional shell fragments and pebbles	Fill of 011
011	6	3	Linear cut, 1.45m wide, 0.46m deep, >9m long, NW-SE orientation	Ditch
012	6	5	Firm, light grey silty gravel, containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 013
013	6	5	Partially exposed cut, 1.35m N-S x 0.34m deep, concave base	Pit
014	6	6	Firm, mid-yellowish brown clayey silt containing moderate gravel	Layer
015	6	6	Firm, light grey silt containing moderate gravel	Layer
016	7	6	Firm, light yellowish brown sand, 0.38m thick	Natural geological deposit
017	7	-	Unstratified finds	-
018	7	8,9,10	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey sand, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
019	7	8	Loose, light brown sand containing moderate rounded flints, 0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit
020	7	8,10	Loose, mid-brown sand, 0.3m thick max.	Natural geological deposit
021	7	8,10	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey sand containing rounded flints, 0.3m thick max.	Natural geological deposit
022	7	8,10	Loose, mid-reddish yellow sand and flint pebbles, 0.14m thick minimum	Natural geological deposit
023	7	9	Loose, mid-brown sand, 0.3m thick max.	Natural geological deposit
024	7	9	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey sand containing rounded flints, 0.3m thick max.	Natural geological deposit
025	7	9	Soft, mottled light grey and mid-reddish brown silty sand containing occasional charcoal flecks and moderate pebbles	Fill of 026
026	7	9	Partially exposed cut, measuring 1.3m NE-SW x 0.6m deep	Possible pit
027	8	11	Soft, light yellowish brown sand containing flint pebbles, 0.1m thick	Natural geological deposit
028	8	11	Soft, mid-reddish brown clayey sand and flint pebbles, 0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit
029	8	11	Loose, mid-brownish yellow sand and gravel, >0.5m thick	Natural geological deposit
030	8	12	Friable, dark brown silty sand containing frequent flint pebbles	Fill of 031
031	8	12	Linear cut, 3m wide x 0.9m deep x >7.5m long, N-S orientation	Ditch
032	8	-	Friable, dark grey silty sand	Fill of 033

No.	Plot	Section	Description	Interpretation
033	8	-	Brick structure, 2.1m deep x 1.2m diameter	Brick well lining
034	8	-	Circular cut, 2.1m deep x 1.2m diameter	Cut for well 033
035	8	12	Loose, mid-brownish yellow sand and gravel	Fill of 031
036	8	12	Friable, dark brown silty sand containing frequent pebbles and rounded flints	Fill of 031
037	9	13	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
038	9	13	Firm, mid-reddish brown sand & gravel, >0.6m thick	Natural geological deposit
039	9	13	Firm, dark brown clayey silt	Fill of 040
040	9	13	Linear cut, 0.7m deep, 1.3m wide x >7m long, N-S orientation	Ditch
041	11	14,15	Friable, dark-brown silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
042	11	14,15	Soft, black ash & charcoal	Fill of 044
043	11	14,15	Friable, dark brown silt	Fill of 044
044	11	14,15	Linear cut, 1m wide x 7m long x 0.72m deep, NE-SW orientation	Pit
045	11	14,15	Firm, mid-brownish yellow gravely sand >0.45m thick	Natural geological deposit
046	11	14,15	Firm, light brownish yellow fine sand and silt, 0.2m thick	Natural geological deposit
047	11	15	Firm, mixed, black, dark grey and greyish brown sandy silt containing ash, occasional charcoal fragments and pebbles	Fill of 044
048	10	16	Firm, mid-greyish brown silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
049	10	16	Mid-brownish yellow sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
050	10	16	Mid-reddish yellow gravely sand, >0.26m thick	Natural geological deposit
051	12	17	Firm, dark blackish brown silt, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
052	12	17	Soft, dark blackish brown silt	Fill of 053
053	12	17	Linear cut, 0.8m wide, 0.34m deep x >6.4m long, E-W orientation	Ditch
054	12	17	Firm, mid-reddish yellow, gravel and sand	Natural geological deposit
055	12	18,19	Soft, dark blackish brown silt	Fill of 056
056	12	18,19	Linear cut, >11m long x 0.7m wide x 0.45m deep, N-S orientation	Ditch
057	13	20	Firm, light yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
058	13	20	Firm, light yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of 059
059	13	20	Partially exposed cut, 1.28m E-W x 0.5m N-S x 0.37m deep	Probable pit
060	13	20	Firm, mid-reddish brown sandy gravel, >0.48m thick	Natural geological deposit
061	13	20	Firm, dark blackish brown silt, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
062	16	21	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
063	16	21,22	Firm, light yellowish brown fine sand containing moderate pebbles	Natural geological deposit
064	16	21,22	Recorded as cut - but actually natural undulation	Natural undulation in gravels
065	16	21,22	Loose, mid-reddish brown sand & gravel, 0.5m thick	Natural geological deposit
066	16	21,22	Loose, light yellowish brown sand containing frequent pebbles	Natural geological deposit
067	17	23	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
068	17	23	Firm, light yellowish brown sand containing moderate pebbles	Natural geological deposit
069	17	23	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey sand and gravel	Natural geological deposit

No.	Plot	Section	Description	Interpretation
070	18	24	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
071	18	24	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and modern debris	Fill of 073
072	18	24	Soft, dark brown silty sand containing frequent pebbles	Fill of 073
073	18	24	Linear cut, 1m wide x 1.2m deep x >6m long, N-S orientation	Ditch
074	18	24	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey sand and gravel	Natural geological deposit
075	18	-	Continuation of 073 into garage foundations	Ditch
076	19	25,26,27,28	Soft, dark blackish brown clayey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
077	19	26	Firm, light yellowish grey sand and gravel, 0.1m thick, restricted to north of plot	Natural geological deposit
078	19	25,26,27,28	Firm, mid-yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit
079	19	25,27	Linear cut, 2.5m wide x >15m long, N-S orientation	Ditch
080	19	25,27	Soft, dark blackish brown sandy silt, containing occasional ceramic building material fragments and charcoal flecks	Fill of 079
081	19	28	Partially exposed cut, >0.9m SW-NE, 0.3m deep	Probable pit
082	19	28	Soft, mid-brown sandy silt containing occasional pebbles	Fill of 081
083	20	29,30,31,32,33	Firm, dark reddish brown silt, 0.17m thick	Topsoil
084	20	29,31,32,33	Firm, light brownish yellow gravel & sand, 0.3m thick	Natural geological deposit
085	20	29,30,31,32,33	Firm, light yellowish brown gravel and sand, 0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit
086	20	29,30,31	Soft, light brownish yellow sand, 0.35m thick	Natural geological deposit
087	20	29,30	Firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt containing frequent gravel	Fill of 089
088	20	29,30	Firm, dark reddish brown silt	Fill of 089
089	20	29,30	Linear cut, >7m long, 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep, N-S orientation	Ditch
090	20	29,30	Firm, mid-reddish brown peaty silt	Fill of 093
091	20	29,30	Firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal	Fill of 093
092	20	29,30	Firm, dark reddish brown silt	Fill of 093
093	20	29,30	Linear cut, 0.64m deep x >0.6m N-S orientation,	Probable pit
094	14/15	34	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
095	14	34	Partially exposed cut, 0.41m deep x >0.5m wide	Tree throw
096	14	34	Loose, mottled reddish brownish grey, sand and gravel	Fill of 095
097	14/15	34	Loose, light reddish brown and light grey sand and gravel	Natural geological deposit
098	15	35	Loose, light greyish brown sand, 0.37m thick containing occasional gravel	Natural geological deposit
099	15	36	Loose, light greyish brown sand, 0.22m thick	Natural geological deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 9 fragments of pottery weighing 165g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, flint, fire and industrial residues and brick/tile, comprising 11 items weighing a total of 273g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises four stratified fragments weighing 149g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills (003 and 087), pit fills (043 and 091), a layer (014), topsoil (041 and 083) and as unstratified material (017).

Most of the pottery was manufactured in Staffordshire, though there are pieces made closer to Crowland at Nottingham. The earlier pottery may be a relatively local south Lincolnshire-north Cambridgeshire product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
041	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware	1	25	18 th century
083	BS	Brown salt glazed stoneware bottle, 19 th century	1	21	19 th century
	MP	Midlands Purple ware, butterpot, 17 th century	1	96	
087	LPM	Blue painted tableware, 20 th century	1	9	20 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	6	
091	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	3(link)	5	19 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	3	

All the pottery is of post-medieval-early modern date.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	CBM	Brick/tile/fired clay, abraded	1	7	
014	Flint	Utilised flake	1	11	Prehistoric
017	Flint	Broken scraper, steep angle of retouch	1	7	Bronze Age
087	CBM	Glazed wall tile, 20 th century	2	22	20 th century
	CBM	Handmade brick, 50mm thick, post-medieval	1	148	
	Flint	Serrated narrow blade, Neolithic	1	2	
091	CBM	Handmade brick/tile, post-medieval	1	5	Post-medieval

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Industrial residue	Iron slag, probable hearth bottom fragment, includes coal, post-medieval	1	62	
	Fire residue	Coal/clinker	2	9	

Note: CBM = Ceramic building material

A single piece of iron slag was recovered from (091). This slag type is associated with smithing, but as an isolated fragment is more likely to have been introduced to the site, rather than indicating industrial activity in the proximity. It contains coal, the fuel used in the smithing, and this is likely to denote a post-medieval date for the piece.

Table 3: *The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
043	Pig amphibian	pelvis	2	138	juvenile
		unknown	2	<1	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Crowland that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the current investigation site and also for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a collection of predominantly post-medieval to early modern material, much of the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the composition of the group suggests the site was probably first occupied in the post-medieval period, perhaps the 17th or 18th century.

Three prehistoric flints were also retrieved. The flints are sparsely scattered and cover a wide date range. They are best interpreted as casual loss.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

99	Context records
5	Context register sheets
21	Daily record sheets
4	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan register sheet
2	Section drawing register sheets
39	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of Finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Responsibility for the ultimate destination of the project archive is held by :

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.125

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CCD02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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